

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

	940 Jivaro	940 Jivaro	940 Jivaro
940	01 p ⁰¹ [b] ^{60 61} (allo,free)	09 x ⁰²	53 i-nasalized
940	02 p-ejective ³⁰ (limited)	10 m	54 a ⁰³ [epsilon] ⁶⁶ [o-mid] ^{04 67} [schwa] ⁶⁸
940	03 t ⁰¹ [d] ⁶⁰	11 n	56 a-nasalized
940	04 k ⁰¹ [g] ^{60 62} (allo,free) [gamma] ⁶³ (free)	12 n-palatoalveolar [eng] ⁶⁴	58 u ⁰³ [o/u] ⁶⁹ (free)
940	05 t/s ⁰¹	14 r-flap	60 u-nasalized
940	06 t/s-hacek ⁰¹ [d/z-hacek] ⁶⁰	15 glottal stop ³¹ (limited)	61 i-trema ⁰³
940	07 s	51 i ⁰³ *[yod] [iota] ⁶⁵ (free)	63 i-trema-nasalized
940	08 s-hacek		64 yod ⁷⁰ (tag(-),allo) */i/
			65 w [beta] ^{05 71}

940 \$a Jivaro \$b Huambisa \$d Jivaroan \$e NW Peru \$f 20,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review)

940 \$a Beasley, David and Kenneth L. Pike \$b 1957 \$c Notes on Huambisa Phonemics \$d Lingua Posnaniensis 6.1-8 \$q informant \$r unknown

940 \$a GLIDES \$A Allophonic glides appear to occur as variants of homorganic vowels between a consonant and a following vowel. This is most explicitly stated for [yod]: "a sequence of consonant plus /i/ plus vowel would sound like a sequence of consonant plus [yod] plus vowel." p.3 Also: "The placement of stress is important to the interpretation of vowel sequences, since the first of a two-vowel sequence, when unstressed, may appear as a consonant rather than a vowel." (p.6) Several examples imply that both /u/ and /i-trema/ also have glide variants in these environments. However, only [yod] as a variant of /i/ is coded in the Archive since it is specifically stated to so occur.

940 \$a LONG VOWELS \$A "In the light of this pattern of two vowel sequences it seems essential to interpret a phonetic contrast between long and short vowels as a contrast between a single vowel and a cluster of two identical phonemes in close transition from one to the other. Sequences of like vowels occur for all four qualities orally, but in our present data we have only one occurrence nasally." (p.5)

940 \$a MARGINAL SPEECH SOUNDS \$A "An alveodental ingressive affricate [lis] used principally by women and girls [tol indicate surprise, delight, exclamation, etc." (p.8) "A fortis alveolar ingressive oral click is used principally by men and boys [tol indicate surprise, delight, exclamation, etc." (p.8)

940 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress is phonemic, with word pairs differentiated by this significant feature." (p.5)

940 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C)(C) \$A initial C: all C \$A final C: all but glides \$A final CC: /n/ + affricate (only word-finally)

940 \$a VOICELESS VOWELS \$A The status of the voiceless vowels is unclear. For the most part, they would appear to be allophonic variants of their voiced counterparts and specifically "when unstressed" and "stem final." The difficulty is that there do exist a few words which have fully voiced /i/ and /i-trema/ in the same environment. This leads Beasley and Pike to conclude that [i-voiceless] and [i-trema-voiceless] "must be considered phonemic." A further difficulty is that these vowels are often simply deleted or else realized as a "brief aspiration." "Most vowels which have clear contrastive quality when voiced in the middle of the word, lose their contrastiveness when voiceless at the end of words, where most of them become some kind of neutral aspiration." (p.4) Because of the unclear status of these voiceless vowels they have not been coded as segments in the archive. [JLJ]

940 01 \$A "Occasionally, in free variation with the unaspirated varieties [of the stops and

- affricates], a slight aspiration will occur." (p.1)
- 940 02 \$A "The velar fricative occurs in a stronger allophone on stressed syllables, with a more lenient variety elsewhere." (p.2)
- 940 03 \$A "Certain vowels which in the middle of words in a restricted word list are clearly voiced...lose their voicing when unstressed, and when the suffixes following them are dropped from the word. A brief aspiration of some kind is often left in the place of these stem-final vowels, although at times this aspiration also disappears.... Occasionally, there seems to be a clear contrast between the vowel quality of these voiceless aspirations.... No voiceless nasal vowels have been found." (p.4)
- 940 04 \$A Tongue height for [o-mid] inferred from symbol. Described as "raised somewhat toward [o]." (p.3)
- 940 05 \$A The source uses the symbol for [beta] along with the statement that "less lip rounding occurs." (p.3)
- 940 30 \$A "A bilabial egressive glottalized stop indicates surprise, delight, exclamation, etc.... [It is] used principally by men and boys." (p.8)
- 940 31 \$A "A /glottal stop/ occurs occasionally in a few special exclamatory expressions. It is part of the regular lexical system as one of the segmental signals of a question." (p.2)
- 940 60 \$A "In the middle of words, after nasal consonants...voiced allophones of the stops and affricates appear." (p.1)
- 940 61 \$A "/p/ may be voiced preceding /r-flap/." (p.1)
- 940 62 \$A "/k/ may be voiced before /m/ and /n-palatoalveolar/. (p.1)
- 940 63 \$A [gamma] "occurs in free variation with [k] between vowels." (p.1)
- 940 64 \$A /n-palatoalveolar/ is realized as [eng] before a /k/ which is not followed by /i/, and word finally. ("Further evidence...might later indicate that they [/n-palatoalveolar/ and [eng]--JL] are separate phonemes." (p.2n))
- 940 65 \$A /i/ is realized as [iota] "in an unstressed syllable." (p.3)
- 940 66 \$A /a/ is realized as [epsilon] "before /i/." (p.3)
- 940 67 \$A /a/ is realized as [o-mid] "before /u/." (p.3)
- 940 68 \$A /a/ is realized as [schwa] "following the vowel /i-trema/...when unstressed." (p.3)
- 940 69 \$A /u/ may be realized as [o/u] word finally.
- 940 70 \$A /i/ is realized as a homorganic glide between a consonant and a following vowel. (p.2, 3, 5)
- 940 71 \$A /w/ is realized as [beta] "before /i/." (p.3)